

4. Descriptions of some new Species of Lepidoptera Heterocera, mostly from Tropical Africa. By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Received December 6, 1887.]

(Plate LV.)

The specimens from which these descriptions are taken are all in my own collection.

Fam. AGARISTIDÆ.

EUSEMIA, Dalman.

EUSEMIA PERDIX, n. sp.

Primaries black, with all the markings orange-yellow; the apical spot smaller and narrower than in *E. superba*; the two central and the anal spots about the same as in that species; the band near the base crosses almost from the costal to the inner margin, thus differing from *E. superba*; the basal white spots are the same, the bluish lines are very indistinct. Secondaries bright carmine, with a yellowish shade on the costal margin; the outer margin broadly banded with black; a red spot on the black band near the anal angle. The fringe white at the apex of all the wings. Head and thorax black, spotted with white as in *E. superba*; abdomen black, banded with yellow; antennæ black. Both sexes are identical.

Expanse, ♂ and ♀ $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. East Central Africa: Manboia (*Last*); Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

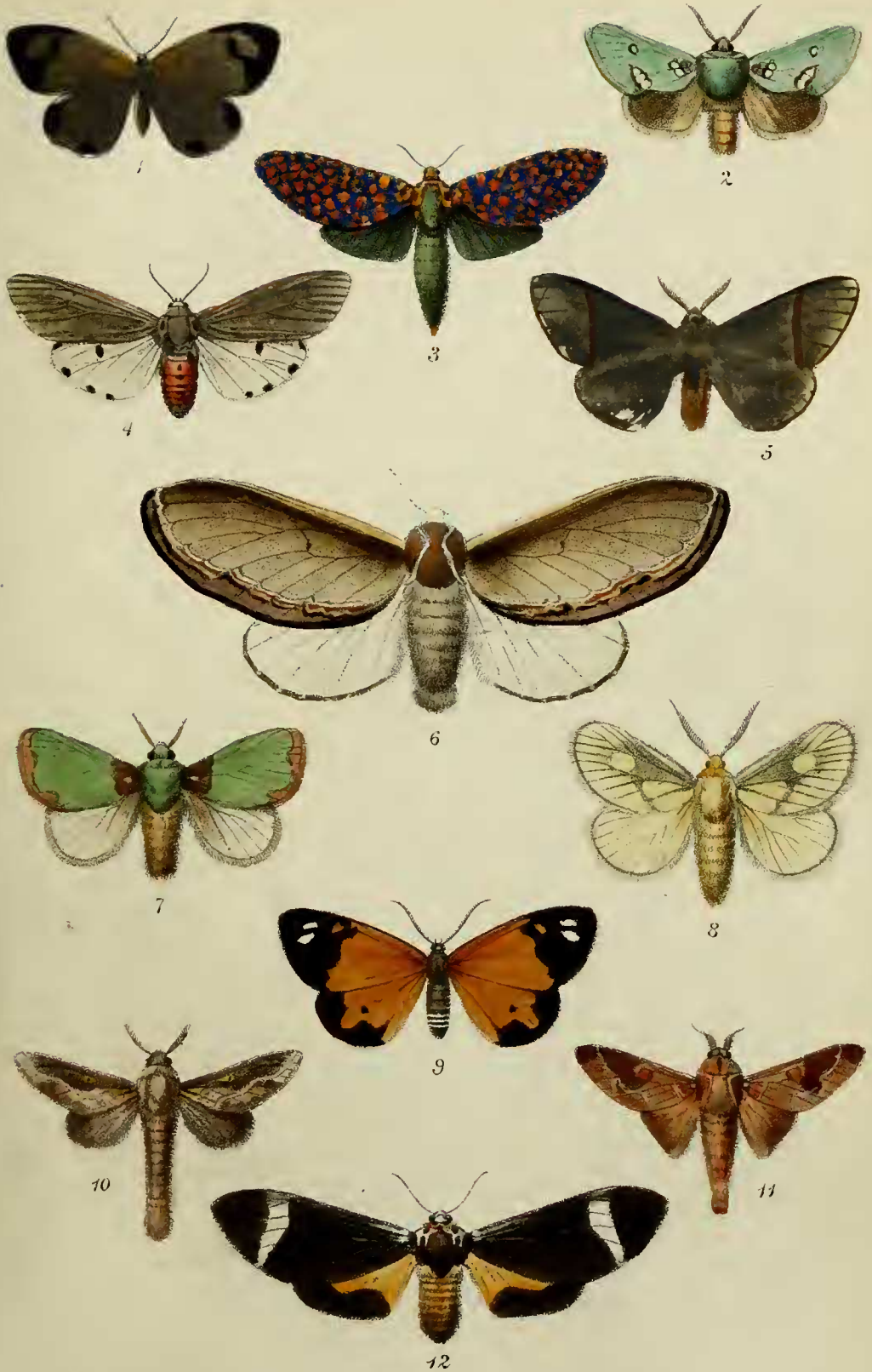
This fine species is allied to *Eusemia superba*, from which it is at once distinguished by the basal band on the primaries and the red spot on the black margin of the secondaries. I have four specimens before me, two ♂ and two ♀.

EUSEMIA PENTELIA, n. sp.

Primaries deep black, with two bluish metallic streaks, the first about the middle of the cell, the second at the end of the cell; the ochraceous spots and bands arranged much as in *E. euphemia*, but the apical band is much wider and more curved, and almost joining the small spot at the anal angle. Secondaries ochraceous, shaded with carmine at the base and along the inner margin to the anal angle; the outer margin broadly banded with black, widest at the apex and the anal angle. Underside as above, the secondaries being rather more pink in colour. Head, thorax, palpi, and antennæ black, the thorax and tegulæ spotted with white; abdomen black, each segment banded with yellow, the first three bands nearest the base whitish on the upperside.

Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. East Africa: Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).



W. Purkiss del.

A. Hanhart imp.



This species is most nearly allied to *E. butleri*, Walk. ; a specimen of this insect is in the National Collection, from the same locality.

Fam. ARCTIIDÆ.

PELOCHYTA, Hübn.

PELOCHYTA FENNIA, n. sp.

Primaries reddish brown, with a large, round, semihyaline spot at the end of the cell, and three minute black dots close to the base. Secondaries pinkish brown, bright pink along the inner margin, and about the middle of the outer margin, from the middle to almost the costal margin, pinkish hyaline. Underside, primaries the same as above ; the secondaries bright pink, slightly shaded with brown along the costal margin and at the apex. Head and thorax reddish brown, with two small black dots in front, and one on each of the tegulæ, also three black dots at the base ; abdomen bright pink, with a row of black spots on each side ; legs dark blackish brown above, and pinkish on the underside ; antennæ and palpi black.

Hab. West Africa : Gambia (*Capt. A. Moloney*).

This species is much darker in colour than any other in the genus.

PELOCHYTA LUPIA, n. sp.

Primaries and secondaries pure white, slightly shaded with very pale fawn-colour along the costal margin and apex of the former, a faint darker line at the end of the cell, and one beyond, partly enclosing a large semihyaline spot. Head and thorax and base of abdomen white, a small black dot in front of the head, two on the front of the thorax, and one on each of the tegulæ. Antennæ brownish black. Abdomen above bright carmine, with a row of black dots on each segment on both sides ; the underside white ; legs white, shaded with carmine.

Expanse $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. East Africa : Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

This species is quite distinct from any other known to me ; it closely resembles *Halesidota? nivea*, Herr.-Sch., from Brazil.

ANACE, Walk.

ANACE HERONA, n. sp.

Primaries almost uniform yellowish white, slightly darker along the costal margin ; a red spot on the inner margin close to the base ; secondaries uniform pale yellow. Underside of all the wings pale yellowish white, the costal margin of the secondaries shaded with red. The lower part of the head and underside of the thorax reddish ; the upper half of the head, collar, thorax, and tegulæ white, with very indistinct reddish lines. Abdomen yellowish, with a tuft of bright red hairs on each side close to the base.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa : Mongo-ma Lubah (*Thompson*).

A specimen of this species is also in the British Museum, from Aburi.

ANACE? HERPA, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 12, ♀.)

Female. Primaries brownish black, crossed near the apex from the costal margin to the outer margin by a white band, which is the widest on the costal margin, and tapers off to a point on the outer margin. Secondaries dark orange-yellow, broadly bordered with brownish black from the apex to the anal angle; a large black spot at the end of the cell. Head and palpi black; collar dark orange, with a black dot on each side of the head; tegulæ white, with two black dots on each; thorax brownish black. Abdomen and the underside of the thorax orange; a row of black spots on each side of the abdomen; antennæ black.

Expanse $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa: Cameroons (*Rutherford*).

I am rather doubtful whether this species should be placed in the genus *Anace*, but without seeing male specimens it is better, I think, to place it here provisionally than to make a new genus for it without sufficient material for so doing.

AREAS, Walk.

AREAS MOLONEYI, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 4, ♀.)

Primaries creamy white, with the costal margin bright scarlet, and all the veins edged with pale fawn-colour; two minute black dots at the end of the cell. Secondaries white, with a black spot at the end of the cell, and a row of four black spots along the outer margin, extending from the apex to near the anal angle. The underside of all the wings the same as above, but slightly greyer in colour. Head, thorax, the base, and the underside of the abdomen creamy white; the upperside of the abdomen bright red, with a central row of black spots and also a row on each side, which are considerably the smallest; the anus is greyish. Antennæ black; legs greyish.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Gambia (*Capt. A. Moloney*).

This very distinct and pretty species I have much pleasure in naming after its discoverer, Captain A. Moloney, who obtained it with many others from the Gambia.

Fam. LITHOSIIDÆ.

CARYATIS, Hübn.

CARYATIS HERSILIA, n. sp.

Primaries slate-colour, almost the same as in *Caryatis phileta*; the white band crossing the wing as in that species, but much narrower and lobed at the end of the cell. Secondaries bright carmine, with the apical border wider than in *C. phileta*. Head, thorax, and abdomen carmine, the latter with black spots on each segment. Antennæ black; legs slate-colour.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Cameroons.

This species is closely allied to *C. phileta*, from which it is at once

distinguished by the difference in the white band on the primaries and the bright carmine colour of the secondaries. Specimens are also in the British Museum from the above locality and Old Calabar.

Fam. NYCTEMERIDÆ.

ALETIS, Hübn.

ALETIS CUNAXA, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 9, ♀.)

Male. Primaries black, with the basal half dark yellowish brown, the brown on the outer side sloping off from the end of the cell to near the anal angle on the inner margin, two white spots near the apex. Secondaries dark yellowish brown, the outer margin broadly banded with black from the apex to the anal angle, and much dentated in the middle, a black streak from the base along the inner margin to the anal angle. Underside orange, with all the black margins much narrower and more broken; four white spots on the primaries, the first three close to the apex, the fourth at the anal angle, and five on the outer margin of the secondaries, three near the apex and two quite small, close to the anal angle. Head, antennæ, thorax, and upperside of the abdomen black, the sides of the abdomen with each segment bordered with white, the underside dusky yellow; the tegulæ black, spotted with white; legs black. The female is rather larger than the male and much paler in colour, and the black margins to the wings are not so wide, and it also has a small black spot below the end of the cell on the secondaries, like *A. postica*, Walk; on the underside it is almost identical with that of the male, the white spots being slightly larger.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, ♀ $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Congo (*Huson-More*).

TERINA, Walk.

TERINA NIPHANDA, n. sp.

Primaries orange-yellow, slightly hyaline, black at the base round a small white spot; a black band crossing from beyond the middle of the costal margin to the apex, the band is narrow in the middle; the apex broadly black, with a white spot; the outer margin black. Secondaries orange-yellow, the outer margin black, with a white spot at the apex. Thorax white, tegulæ black. Abdomen black, with a white spot on each segment down the middle from the base to the anus, which is yellow; the underside as above.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Congo (*Huson-More*).

This species is allied to *T. latifascia*, Walker, but very distinct.

TERINA EURYANASSA, n. sp.

Primaries: the basal half chrome-yellow; the apical half black, crossed from the costal margin almost to the anal angle by a wide, white, slightly hyaline band. Secondaries dark chrome-yellow,

shaded with red along the inner margins; the outer margins bordered with black. The underside the same as above. Head and thorax red. Abdomen chrome-yellow, with a black spot on each segment. Palpi, antennæ, and legs brownish black.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. East Africa: Magila (*Craven*).

The type of this distinct species was obtained by Mr. Alfred E. Craven during his expedition to the Usambara country in East Africa.

SECUSIO, Walk.

SECUSIO MANIA, n. sp. ✓

Male. Primaries creamy white, all the veins and the apex pale brownish fawn-colour; secondaries uniform chrome-yellow. Underside as above excepting the primaries, which are more yellow in colour, the veins not brown as above, the head and abdomen chrome-yellow; thorax and tegulæ creamy white, the collar and tegulæ with black marks; antennæ black. The female is the same as the male, but much darker in colour.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, ♀ $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. East Africa: Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

This species seems to vary very much; I have a male and a female specimen before me that are almost white, with the veins brownish; in all other respects they are identical with the typical form.

GIRPA, Walk.

GIRPA OCTOGESA, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 1.)

Primaries creamy white, shaded with orange at the base and along the costal margin; the apical half of the costal margin, the apex and the outer margin black, a black spot at the end of the cell joined on the lower side to the black outer margin. Secondaries creamy white, with an elongated black spot at the apex and a nearly round black spot to the anal angle. The underside the same as above. Head, thorax, and abdomen dusky white. Antennæ brownish black.

Expanse $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Cameroons (*Rutherford*).

A very distinct species, allied to *G. circumdata*, Walk.

HYLEMERA, Butl.

HYLEMERA DEXITHEA, n. sp.

Primaries white, the apical third of the wing broadly black, going almost to a point at the anal angle. Secondaries white, with a small black spot at the apex. Head and antennæ black, thorax and abdomen yellowish white.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Cameroons (*Rutherford*).

A pretty little species allied to *H. puella*, Butler, from Madagascar.

HYLEMERA NEÆRA, n. sp.

Primaries pale slate-colour, from the base to about the middle

pinkish yellow. Secondaries yellow, the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle broadly bordered with slate-colour. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale yellow, antennæ black.

Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. West Africa : Cameroons (*Rutherford*).

A pretty little species, in form very like *H. doleris*, but quite different in colour.

Fam. LAPARIDÆ.

CYPRA, Boisd.

CYPRA NYSES, n. sp.

Primaries and secondaries uniform semihyaline white, slightly shaded with pale yellowish along the costal margin of the former, a small black spot at the apex and anal angle of both wings. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellowish white. Antennæ and legs pale brown.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa : Old Calabar (*White*).

This species is allied to *C. crocipes*, Boisd., from Madagascar, from which it is at once distinguished by the black spots on the wings.

ANAPHE, Walk.

ANAPHE MOLONEYI, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 5, ♂.)

Male. Primaries creamy white, crossed beyond the middle from the costal margin to the inner margin by a wide black band, not broken in the middle as in *A. carteri*, the costal margin broadly banded with black from the base to the apex, the outer margin narrowly edged with black, and all the veins black, from the outer margin almost up to the black band crossing the wing. Secondaries creamy white, with the fringe black. Underside the same as above, excepting the band on the primaries being very indistinct. Head, the underside of the thorax, and the abdomen pale yellowish brown, the upperside of the thorax creamy white. Antennæ black, legs brownish yellow.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa : Gambia (*Capt. A. Moloney*).

This species is allied to *A. carteri*, Walsingham, but very distinct in the form of the black band and the black costal margin, also the veins being black almost up to the band crossing the wings. The large cocoon from which *A. moloneyi* came out was brought to this country by Captain Moloney, who kindly handed it to me. It is almost the shape of a large pear, about five inches long, and was found hanging from a branch of a tree by a fine silken thread : unfortunately only one moth came out ; the large cocoon contains a great number of small cocoons packed very closely together. The silk appears to be of a very tough nature, and is of a reddish-brown colour. The pupa is dark brown in colour, enclosed in a loosely made silken cocoon.

I have lately received, through the kindness of Mr. A. Higgins,

the cocoon of *A. infractor*: in shape it is much the same as that of *A. moloneyi*, but rather longer and slightly darker in colour; it was obtained by Mr. A. Higgins at Ile Ife, about fifty miles inland from Lagos, where it was very common, hanging from the trees; but it is not found near the coast. The natives eat the larvæ, which are of a reddish-brown colour; they fry them in palm-oil. Mr. Higgins informs me they are of a sweetish taste when cooked. They also make use of the silk, taking it from the cocoons, washing it, and forming it into hanks, which they sell in the market-places; it is also made into rough cloths by the women. About 60 moths have come out of the cocoon, 25 males and 35 females, some of them crippled. The silk closely resembles that of *A. moloneyi*, but it is darker brown and not quite so glossy. The cocoons were placed in a warm orchid-house, and about a week afterwards two moths came out, then others every day, but only when the sun was shining on the cocoon, which was placed close up to the glass; the moths always emerged between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

ANAPHE CARTERI, Walsingham.

Female. Very like the male but much larger, the black band on the primaries much wider and not divided in the middle; the black border on the costal and inner margin is wider; the antennæ are black and rather deeply pectinated.

Expanse ♀ $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa: Gambia (*Carter*).

The male of this species was described by Lord Walsingham, Trans. Linn. Soc. ser. 2, Zool. ii. p. 433, t. xlv. f. 9. Through the kindness of Mr. Carter I am now able to describe the female.

CHÆROTRICHE, Butl.

CHÆROTRICHE ORESTES, n. sp.

Male. Primaries citron-yellow, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by six bands of indistinct orange spots, those close to the base being the darkest in colour; a black crescent-shaped narrow line at the end of the cell, and, beyond, a band of small greyish dots extending from near the apex to the inner margin. Secondaries uniform silky cream-colour. The underside of all the wings cream-colour, slightly darker at the base. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellow. *Female* the same as the male, excepting that the markings on the primaries are much more indistinct, and the abdomen is of a dark brown colour, with a very large anal tuft of hairs.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, ♀ $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa: Mongo-ma Lubah (*L. W. Thompson*).

A fine species, not unlike *Cispia punctifascia*, Walker, from India.

DASYCHIRA, Steph.

DASYCHIRA CANGIA, n. sp.

Male. Primaries greyish white, with all the veins yellowish, crossed from the costal to the inner margin with many rows of

crescent-shaped black lines, those nearest the base and the outer margin being the most distinct; the fringe black and white. Secondaries white, broadly marked with blackish grey from the base to the anal angle. The underside of all the wings pure white. Head, thorax, and the underside of the abdomen white shaded with grey, the upperside of the latter greyish black, with a row of black tufts from the base to the anus.

The female is the same as the male, excepting that it is much larger, and all the markings on the primaries much more indistinct; the secondaries are also much more dusky.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, ♀ $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. East Africa: Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

This species is allied to *Dasychira mascarena*, Butl., from Madagascar, but resembles *Dicranura vinula*, Linn.

DASYCHIRA? REMOTA, n. sp.

Male. Primaries silvery grey, crossed by two wide brown bands (which are thickly irrorated with silvery scales), the first close to the base, the second beyond nearest the apex, almost joining the first on the inner margin; a black spot at the base, and a marginal row of small black dots from the apex to the anal angle; secondaries silvery white, with an indistinct brownish-black band crossing the wing from the inner margin close to the anal angle (where it is the widest) to the apex, which it does not quite reach, a small spot at the end of the cell, and a marginal row of spots all black. Underside silvery grey, primaries clouded with brownish black beyond the middle; the marginal row of black spots on both wings the same as above. Head, the upper and underside of the thorax, and abdomen pale greyish brown; the upperside of the abdomen bright orange, with a row of small black spots on each side. Antennæ and palpi pale fawn-colour, legs greyish. The female the same as the male but larger, and the dark markings not so distinct.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, ♀ $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Gambia (*Capt. A. Moloney*).

This species varies slightly, some specimens being much paler in colour than others, with the markings very indistinct.

LASIOCAMPIDÆ.

HIBRILDES, n. gen.

Male. Body slender. Abdomen about half the length of the hind wings. Palpi very minute, clothed with hairs. Antennæ rather long, deeply pectinated; legs very short, not clothed with hairs, as in the genus *Sarmalia*. Wings broad and rounded at the apex, the inner margin fringed, subcostal nervure with two branches. The cell is rather long and broad; secondaries narrow, long and rounded at the anal angle.

HIBRILDES NORAX, n. sp.

Male. Semihyaline; primaries and secondaries uniformly covered

with yellowish-white scales, with all the veins light brown, the fringe of all the wings creamy white, the underside as above. Head and the collar yellow; thorax and tegulæ white; abdomen and legs brownish yellow; antennæ black. Female unknown.

Expanse $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. East Central Africa: Lake Nyassa (*Thelwall*).

This species is not unlike *Sarmalia radiata*, Walk., from the Philippine Islands. The two male specimens before me were sent some years ago to the late Mr. Hewitson, who kindly gave them to me.

JANA, Boisd.

JANA SCIRON, n. sp.

Male. Primaries silky fawn-colour, darkest from the base to about the middle, and at the end of the cell beyond two brown lines, the first straight crossing from the inner margin to near the costal margin, which it does not join, the second curved from the inner margin to the apex, bordered on the outer edge with pale whitish fawn-colour; the fringe very pale in colour; a round black spot on the costal margin near the base. Secondaries fawn-colour, broadly shaded with bright orange, from the base to the apex; three brown lines crossing the wing below the middle from the inner margin close to the anal angle to near the apex, only the outer line reaching that point; above and below the band on the inner margin are a few greyish scales, and nearer the base a small tuft of black hairs. Underside of all the wings brownish fawn-colour; the costal margin of the primaries reddish, and a curved brown line extending from the apex to the inner margin. Secondaries crossed beyond the middle by two waved brown lines. Antennæ brownish black, the head and the upperside of the thorax and abdomen fawn-colour; the underside bright red. The coxa and femur red; tarsus brown.

Expanse $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa: Mongo-ma Lubah.

This fine species is very distinct; the form of the hind wing differs from all other species of *Jana* that are known to me.

CHRYSOPOLOMA, Wallgr.

CHRYSOPOLOMA BITHYNIA, n. sp.

Male. Uniform mouse-colour, the primaries a shade darker than the secondaries, the former crossed by two curved lines, the first nearest the base very indistinct, the second broken into spots; the underside of all the wings pale mouse-colour; the head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ, and legs of the same colour. The female identical with the male, excepting it is slightly larger and redder in colour.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, ♀ $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. East Africa: Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

This insect appears pretty common; I have seen a considerable number of specimens.

CHRYSOPOLOMA LABDA, n. sp.

Male. Upper and underside uniform pale citron-yellow; primaries crossed by three narrow purplish-brown bands, the first curved, the second straight from the inner margin, but not reaching the costal margin, the third a row of spots extending from near the apex to the inner margin. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale yellow.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. East Africa: Nyassa.

This pretty little species is allied to *C. rosea*.

CHRYSOPOLOMA? THELDA, n. sp.

Primaries brownish fawn-colour, thickly irrorated with white scales; a small V-shaped brown mark on the costal close to the apex, and a brown mark along the outer margin; a curved line of black lunular-shaped marks extending from the apex to the inner margin above the anal angle. Secondaries pale yellow, crossed below the middle by two fawn-coloured bands of lunular-shaped marks, the first not reaching the costal margin; on the inner margin are three patches of dark-brown hairs, the fringe of all the wings fawn-colour. Underside of all the wings yellowish fawn-colour, with the darker markings as above, and in addition two indistinct rows of small brown spots on each wing, the first between the bands, the second submarginal. The thorax and abdomen above dark fawn-colour, on the underside yellowish.

Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. West Africa: Mongo-ma Lubah.

A fine species, very distinct from any other with which I am acquainted, but in form nearest to *C. citrina*.

EUTRICHA, Hübn.*EUTRICHA AUDEA*, n. sp.

Male. Primaries dark brown, shading to pale yellowish-brown at the base and along the inner margin, three brownish-black waved lines crossing from the costal to the inner margin; two crescent-shaped spots close to the apex. Secondaries uniform dark brown, the underside of all the wings of a dark brown colour. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark reddish brown; antennæ and legs brown. The female is like the male, but much larger and with all the markings much more distinct.

Expanse, ♂ 2 inches, ♀ $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa: Cameroons (*Rutherford, Fuller*).

This species is allied to *E. nitens*, described by Mr. Butler, from Madagascar; a specimen is in the National Collection, from Old Calabar.

LASIOCAMPA, Schr.*LASIOCAMPA MONTEIROI*, n. sp.

♂. Pale uniform straw-colour, the primaries crossed near the base and beyond the middle by two brownish-yellow lines and a

small yellow spot at the end of the cell. The head, thorax, and abdomen pale yellowish straw-colour; antennæ and legs darker yellow. The female is in all respects identical with the male but considerably larger.

Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, ♀ $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. East Africa: Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

This species is very distinct from any other known to me.

TRABALA, Walk.

TRABALA ROSA, n. sp.

Male. Primaries reddish fawn-colour, darkest from the base to about the middle, where it is crossed by a narrow black curved line, which extends from the costal margin to the inner margin, and it is bordered on the outer side by a narrow whitish line; between the line and the outer margin a row of small black spots crosses from the apex to the inner margin near the anal angle; a small white spot edged with black at the end of the cell. Secondaries reddish fawn-colour, darkest at the base and along the inner margin; a narrow indistinct black line crossing the wing from near the apex nearly to the middle of the inner margin, but not quite reaching it. The underside of all the wings pinkish fawn-colour, with the bands and spots as on the upperside, but of a reddish-brown colour, the spots extending across the hind wing. Head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ, and legs uniform reddish fawn-colour. *Female.* Primaries and secondaries uniform pale whitish fawn-colour shaded with pink, thickly irrorated with minute black specks; the primaries crossed from the costal margin to the inner margin by two curved black lines, the first near the base, the second beyond the middle, and a submarginal row of black spots corresponding with those on the primaries of the male; the black band on the secondaries is very indistinct. The underside much paler than above, with the submarginal row of black spots quite large on both wings. Head, thorax, and the abdomen the same colour as the wings; the anal tufts very large and a shade darker in colour than the abdomen. Antennæ and legs reddish fawn-colour.

Expanse, ♂ 3 inches, ♀ 4 inches.

Hab. East Africa: Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

This fine species is allied to *Eutricha rennei*, Dewitz, from which it is quite distinct.

MEGASOMA, Hübn.

MEGASOMA POLYDORA, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 11, ♂.)

Male. Primaries reddish brown, paler along the outer margin, and from the anal angle to the base; a small white spot close to the base, beyond which a minute white streak; a round orange-coloured spot at the end of the cell, with a darker spot on the inner side; a narrow white streak crosses the wing from the apex to near the anal angle, but does not quite reach that point. Secondaries uniform reddish brown; the fringe and a few hairs along the inner margin

white; the underside of all the wings uniform reddish brown. Head and thorax greyish; antennæ, tegulæ, and abdomen reddish brown. *Female*. Primaries reddish brown, thickly irrorated with black and greyish scales along the costal and the outer margin; a short white streak at the end of the cell extending to the costal margin, and a narrow white streak crossing two thirds of the wing from the apex towards the inner margin. Secondaries uniform reddish brown, speckled with greyish scales along the outer margin and at the anal angle; the fringe of all the wings yellowish white; the underside uniform reddish brown, with a short white streak close to the apex of the primaries. Head, thorax, and abdomen mouse-colour; the tegulæ reddish brown edged with white; antennæ and legs brown.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. East Africa: Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

The female of this species closely resembles the female of *M. intensa*, Moore, the white markings being less distinct and the abdomen without the white bands; the males are very different.

MEGASOMA SPLENDENS, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 10, ♂.)

Male. Primaries dark brown, a metallic gold spot close to the base and one at the end of the cell; a faint narrow waved white line crossing the wing from the apex to the middle of the inner margin, bordered on the outer side with pale reddish fawn-colour, showing a few black points near the apex. Secondaries dark brown, palest at the base and along the inner margin. Underside dark brown, palest at the base of all the wings; a narrow short submarginal band close to the apex. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale yellowish brown. Antennæ and legs brown. *Female*. Primaries reddish fawn-colour, darkest at the base and along the costal margin, the outer and inner margins broadly bordered with dark brown; a waved submarginal white line, bordered on the outer side with reddish fawn-colour, which extends from the apex to near the base on the inner margin. Secondaries smoky brown, more reddish at the base; the underside identical with that of the male. Head, thorax, and abdomen reddish brown. Antennæ and legs brown.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, ♀ $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa: Cameroons (*Rutherford*).

Two female specimens of this species are in the British Museum, from Old Calabar.

MEGASOMA VESTA, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 6, ♀.)

Female. Primaries pale greyish fawn-colour, darkest at the base and the costal margin near the apex, the costal streaked with white from the base to about the middle; a submarginal waved white line bordered on the outer side with reddish brown, extending from the apex to near the base; the space between the submarginal line and the margin thickly irrorated with white scales; the fringe black. Secondaries creamy white, with the fringe blackish brown; the underside of all the wings the same as above, but the submargined

lines are not so distinct. Head and thorax reddish brown; tegulæ brown, edged with white. Abdomen on the upperside creamy white, the underside brownish black; legs dark reddish brown.

Expanse 3 inches.

Hab. West Africa: Cameroons.

This fine species is allied to *M. splendens*, from which it is at once distinguished by the white secondaries. The male of this species is unknown.

PACHYPASA, Walk.

PACHYPASA? MASSILIA, n. sp.

Female. Primaries and secondaries uniform reddish fawn-colour. Primaries with four whitish patches, the first three near the apex, the fourth close to the anal angle; a minute white spot at the end of the cell; the underside of all the wings paler than above, the secondaries broadly banded with greyish white from the base along the costal margin almost to the apex. Head and the thorax reddish fawn-colour. Abdomen dark brown, each segment banded with long whitish hairs, the underside of the abdomen greyish brown; legs dark brown. Antennæ black.

Expanse $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa: Cameroons (*Rutherford*).

This fine species is quite different to any I have seen; it is the only specimen obtained by the late Mr. Rutherford, and is allied to *Pachypasa subfascia*, Walk.

PACHYPASA? PHOCEA, n. sp.

Female. Primaries reddish brown, darkest near the apex and along the outer margin; a wide dark brown band, which is narrower in the middle, crosses the wing from beyond the middle on the costal margin to about the middle of the inner margin; on each side of the band the wing is thickly irrorated with minute white scales; the fringe reddish brown. Secondaries uniform yellowish fawn-colour, palest at the base, the fringe pale fawn-colour. Underside of all the wings reddish fawn-colour, speckled with a few greyish scales; the upperside of the head and thorax the same colour as the primaries; abdomen yellowish, above the anal segment reddish brown; the underside of the head, thorax, and abdomen dark reddish brown; legs brown, tarsi with white bands. Antennæ white on the upperside, reddish brown on the underside.

Expanse $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. East Africa: Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

A fine species, allied to *P. bilinea*, Walk.

GONOMETA, Walk.

GONOMETA NYSA, n. sp.

Male. Primaries and secondaries, upper and inner side, bright chestnut-brown, with all the veins slightly darker; the head, antennæ

and thorax the same colour as the wings; the abdomen brownish black.

Expanse $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa: Mongo-ma Lubah (*Thompson*).

This very fine insect is entirely different from any known to me; it is the only specimen I have seen.

GONOMETA LOMIA, n. sp.

Male. Primaries fawn-colour, a wide brownish-black submarginal line extending from the apex to the inner margin, beyond which on the margin is a row of indistinct spots. Secondaries fawn-colour, slightly paler at the base; a black marginal line from the apex to the anal angle. Head, thorax, and abdomen brownish fawn-colour. Antennæ pale brown at the base, with black tips; legs brown; the underside of all the wings fawn-colour, darkest along the outer margins of the primaries.

Expanse $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa: Mongo-ma Lubah.

GONOMETA CASSANDRA, n. sp.

Male. Primaries rich purplish brown, slightly reddish along the inner margin; a submarginal row of >-shaped black spots, bordered with white on the outer side, extending from the apex to the anal angle. Secondaries brownish black, with a beautiful greenish-blue shade, the outer margin broadly bordered with cream-colour. The underside the same as above, excepting that the secondaries are without the greenish-blue shade. Head and thorax dark brown. Abdomen brownish black, shaded with greenish blue on the upper-side, the underside of the thorax and legs dark brown, of the abdomen dusky white. Antennæ brownish black.

Expanse $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa: Cameroons.

This fine species is allied to *Gonometa postica*, Walker, from South Africa, figured by Felder in the 'Novara,' tab. 84. f. 1 & 2.

Fam. LIMACODIDÆ.

PARASA, Moore.

PARASA URDA, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 7, ♂.)

Male. Primaries pea-green, fawn-colour at the base and along the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle; the inner edge of the fawn-coloured margin is very much waved; the fringe fawn-colour along the outer margin, green on the inner margin. Secondaries yellowish cream-colour, darkest at the base and along the inner margin; the fringe fawn-colour. Underside yellowish, with the outer margins of all the wings shaded with reddish brown; the upper-side of the head and thorax bright pea-green, the underside dark reddish brown; the abdomen fawn-colour. Palpi, antennæ, and legs reddish brown.

Expanse, ♂, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Fantee, Mongo-ma Lubah.

A female specimen of this species is in the British Museum, from the Gaboon.

PANTOCTENIA, Feld.

PANTOCTENIA ALBIPUNCTA, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 2, ♂.)

Primaries bright pea-green, three spots close to the base, one at the end of the cell, and three (one above the other) on the inner margin near the anal angle, all white edged with brown, the fringe green. Secondaries blackish brown, yellowish at the base and along the inner margin, the fringe yellow. Underside yellowish fawn-colour, darkest on the costal margin of the primaries, which are slightly green at the apex and along the outer margin; the head, antennæ, and the abdomen yellowish; thorax bright pea-green.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Hab. South Africa: Natal.

This pretty species is allied to *Pantoctenia gemmanus*, Felder, from which it is quite distinct.

COSUMA, Walk.

COSUMA POLANA, n. sp. (Plate LV. fig. 8.)

Primaries pale primrose-yellow, with all the veins dusky. Secondaries primrose-colour, shading to orange at the base, the fringe of all the wings blackish; the head, front of thorax, and abdomen orange-yellow; the thorax pale primrose-colour. Antennæ black; the underside of the wings uniform pale yellow, shading to orange at the base.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. East Central Africa: Manboia (*Last*).

A pretty species, allied to *C. rugosa*, Walk.

MIRESA, Walk.

MIRESA HILDA, n. sp.

Primaries dark fawn-colour, crossed by two narrow dark brown lines, the first from near the apex to the inner margin close to the base, the second submarginal. Secondaries pale fawn-colour, darkest at the base and along the inner margin. Underside uniformly pale fawn-colour. Head and thorax yellowish brown; thorax and abdomen dark brown. Antennæ reddish brown.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Mongo-ma Lubah (*Thompson*).

A distinct species, not allied to any known to me.

NATADA, Walk.

NATADA JULIA, n. sp.

Primaries dark reddish brown, blackish along the median nerve; secondaries fawn-colour, with the fringe and the inner margin darker

brown; the underside of all the wings uniform pale reddish brown. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen bright golden brown. Antennæ and legs dark brown.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Mongo-ma Lubah.

This species is quite distinct from any known to me, but somewhat resembles *E. argentea*, Druce.

NATADA UNDINA, n. sp.

Primaries, the basal half dark brownish black, the outer half pale mouse-colour; a submarginal black line extending from the costal margin close to the apex to the anal angle, where it is broken into black dots. Secondaries silky mouse-colour, the fringe slightly darker; the underside of all the wings uniform reddish brown. Head, collar, and thorax bright citron-yellow. Antennæ and the abdomen dark brown.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Mongo-ma Lubah.

Very distinct from any species of *Natada* known to me.

NATADA ELSA, n. sp.

Primaries dark glossy brown; the basal third of the wing and a large apical patch rich chocolate-brown; a narrow waved silvery white line crosses from the costal margin nearest the apex to the inner margin near the base, dividing the dark chocolate-brown from the outer part of the wings; the apical patch is whitish on the inner side. Secondaries blackish brown, darkest along the inner margin. Head, thorax, and antennæ dark brown. Abdomen blackish, the anus brown.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa: Calabar (*Swan*).

A female specimen of this species is in the British Museum, from the Cameroons.

Fam. BOMBYCIDÆ.

TRILOCHA, Moore.

TRILOCHA IANTHE, n. sp.

Primaries reddish fawn-colour, with three reddish-brown points on the costal margin, a black spot at the end of the cell, and a reddish-brown patch on the outer margin nearest the apex; on the inner margin are three indistinct, waved, narrow lines of a reddish-brown colour crossing to the middle of the wing. Secondaries uniform reddish fawn-colour, darkest at the anal angle and round the outer margin; the inner margin streaked with whitish lines. The underside of all the wings pale fawn-colour. The female the same as the male, but slightly larger.

Expanse, ♂, 1 inch.

Hab. West Africa: Gambia (*Captain Moloney*); South Africa: Grahams Town (*Grote*).

A pretty little species that varies considerably in colour ; some of the specimens from Grahams Town are much paler than others.

NORASUMA, Moore.

NORASUMA KOLGA, n. sp.

Female. Primaries dark reddish brown, darkest at the base and along the costal and outer margin ; a white line extending from the base along about one fourth of the costal, then crossing the wing to the inner margin, a white dot at the end of the cell, and a submarginal row of small white spots extending from near the apex to the inner margin. Secondaries reddish brown, palest near the base. Underside pale reddish brown, with a narrow, white, submarginal line round all the wings. Head and thorax brown ; collar pale brown, edged with white. Abdomen and legs dark brown.

Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. West Africa : Cameroons (*Rutherford*).

In form and neurulation this species is like *N. javanica*, Moore, but differs in its smaller size, colour, and markings.

Fam. PSYCHIDÆ.

EUMETA, Walk.

EUMETA CERVINA, n. sp.

Male. Like *E. cramerii*, but the primaries redder in colour, with a marginal row of fine whitish spots, and a dark brown elongated patch at the end of the cell. Secondaries smoky brown, with three whitish dots at the apex. Head, thorax, and abdomen brown. Antennæ brownish black, tegulæ with white tips ; a white spot at the base of the primaries ; on the underside the white marginal spots are more distinct than above.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa : Gambia (*Captain Moloney*) ; East Africa : Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Montiero*).

This species is allied to *E. cramerii*, Westw., but, I think, quite distinct ; I have as yet only seen two specimens.

Fam. COSSIDÆ.

Cossus, Fabr.

Cossus TOLUMINUS, n. sp.

Primaries dark greyish brown, with dark black markings in the cell and along the costal margin to the apex ; beyond the cell a large greyish-white patch extends from the costal margin almost to the anal angle ; seven marginal black spots between the apex and anal angle, the inner margin is browner than any other part of the primaries. Secondaries blackish brown, indistinctly mottled with grey spots. Underside of all the wings blackish brown, thickly irrorated with greyish scales and spots at the apex of both wings. Head and collar dark greyish brown ; thorax and upper part of the abdomen greyish. Antennæ black ; legs greyish brown.